7. A method as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that camera-specific image data is analysed and image variation data based on the level of variation in a plurality of sequential images is compiled, and the image variation graph corresponding to the image variation data of images preceding and following the image to be analysed is displayed on the screen.

8. A method as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that camera-specific image data is analysed and image variation data based on the level of variation in a plurality of sequential images is compiled, and the image variation graph corresponding to the image variation data of images preceding and following the image to be analysed is displayed on the screen.

9. A method as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that camera-specific image data is analysed and image variation data based on the level of variation in a plurality of sequential images is compiled, and the image variation graph corresponding to the image variation data of images preceding and following the image to be analysed is displayed on the screen.

10. A method as claimed in claim 2, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data $(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.

11. A method as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data

$(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.

12.   A method as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data $(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.

13.   A method as claimed in claim 4, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data $(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.

14.   A method as claimed in claim 7, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data $(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.

15.   A method as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the output levels of the image variation data of the different camera positions are standardised so as to be mutually comparable, the standardised image variation levels of the different camera positions are compared, and the image data $(2d_1 - 2d_n)$ of the camera position representing the highest-level variation is selected for automatic display.